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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH: TERMS—$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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Official Directory.

LOWNDES H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BERNARD ZWART, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Ironton.
LOUIS F. DINNING, Judge 26th Circuit, Potosi.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
J. W. BERRYMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANZ DINGER, Presiding Judge, Ironton; JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Belleview, and JOHN KEMPER, Des Arc, Associate Judges.
JOHN. F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Ironton.
JAMES BUFORD, Sheriff and Collector, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
I G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Belleview.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
DR. N. C. GRIFFITH, Coroner, Ironton.

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
COUNTY COURT convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
PROBATE COURT is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.

MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.

IRON LODGE No. 107. I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.

PHŒBE LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.

IRONTON LODGE No. 6, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, Ironton.

Churches.

MASS every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 o'clock. At Pilot Knob Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Ironton. M. BELL, Pastor. Residence: Ironton, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Life and Services of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.

His Services in the Field as a Union General, Etc.

Few men have served their country better than Winfield S. Hancock and few deserve more from their countrymen. A big man, with a big head, a big heart and a big brain, Hancock is the very personification of honor, honesty and capacity. Gallant and unassuming, a soldier in three wars, the hero of a hundred battles, he is a man on whom all Democrats can unite for President, and who, as a candidate, would perhaps command a larger degree of respect and support from Republicans than any other man in the Democratic party.

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIAN.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824, and is, therefore, 56 years of age. His mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier, and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor prison, Eng. His great grand-father on his mother's side was a soldier under Washington, and rendered good service, dying at the close of the Revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the war of 1812, and afterwards became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Pa. At the age of 16 Hancock was sent to West Point and had for classmates Grant, McClellan, Reynolds, Burnside, Reno, Franklin and W. F. Smith. He graduated June 30, 1844, and in 1845–6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. In 1847 we find him in Mexico, and conspicuous for gallantry at the Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the West; in 1857 was engaged in the Southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah, and in 1859 went to California.

When the Southern States seceded he took high ground in favor of the Union, and did much in 1861 to check the secession spirit then seizing upon California. He applied to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for a commission in the volunteers, but the Governor being slow in replying to his application he obtained a leave of absence and came East. His earnestness impressed Gen. Scott, who ordered him to report to Gen. McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan President Lincoln, on September 23, 1861, commissioned Hancock a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was assigned to a brigade in the division of Gen. Baldy Smith, and reported for duty at Chain Bridge, Va., in Army of the Potomac.

HIS FIRST BATTLE

in the war was at Warwick Court-House, near Yorktown, and he led his brigade in person, driving the enemy before him. At Williamsburg Hancock bore a conspicuous part, saving the Union forces after Hooker had been repulsed. Hancock's name was heralded from Maine to California, and in a few hours, from an unknown subordinate, he had leaped into fame and assumed a national reputation. McClellan telegraphed the President, "Hancock was superb to-day," an expression which all who saw him towering above his men leading then to battle knew to be only just.

HIS SERVICES IN THE PENINSULA.

On June 27, 1862, Hancock, who was then at Golding's Farm, in the Peninsula, received a severe attack from the enemy. He repulsed it and continued the fighting far into the night, the contending forces firing at each other at close quarters in the dark. This battle of Hancock's was one of the grandest spectacles of the war, and will never be forgotten by the Army of the Potomac. On June 28, 1862, Hancock was heavily engaged at Garnett's Hill, as he was at Savage Station on the 29th, and at White Oak Swamp on the 30th. His troops fought four battles in as many days, and in every one of them, were led by Hancock in person. He never knew fear himself, and could not tolerate it in others. For his services in the Peninsula campaign Gen. McClellan recommended Hancock for promotion to the rank of Major-General of volunteers and the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the regular army.

In September, 1862, Hancock commanded his brigade in the battle of South Mountain and afterwards at Antietam. In this latter engagement, when Gen. Richardson fell, Hancock was sent to take command of that gallant officer's division. In November, 1862, Hancock received his commission as Major-General, and on December 13 was engaged in the desperate and bloody assault on Marye's Heights. He was, with his division, in the thickest of the conflict, leading his men as far as it was possible, under the circumstances, for men to go, and only falling back when attempt at further advance was foolhardy and useless. In this fight, as in almost every one in which he was engaged, he seemed to wear a charm on his life. He received in this fight a slight flesh wound, coming out otherwise unharmed, though with uniform perforated with the enemy's bullets. In this battle Hancock lost one-half of his command, killed and wounded, and all his aids were wounded.

At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded his division and covered the roads leading towards Fredericksburg, where, amid surrounding disaster, although constantly attacked, his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear guard of the army in moving off the field. The General had his horse shot under him in the battle. Early in June he relieved Gen. Couch in command of the Second Corps, and later in the same month was assigned by President Lincoln to be its permanent commander.

AT GETTYSBURG

Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. He was commanding the rear guard of the army in its advance on Gettysburg, and had reached Tarrytown, the place where his grandfather, one hundred years before, had started to escort one thousand Hessian prisoners of Burgoyne's army to Valley Forge, when Gen. Meade sent him an order to hasten to the front and assume command of all the troops there. The report had reached Meade of the fall of Gen. Reynolds and the check and repulse of the advance, and his mind at once turned to Gen. Hancock as the man above all others best qualified to replace Reynolds and restore order to the head of the army. Hancock was not the ranking General, but in the critical state of affairs Meade, knowing him to be the best man, did not hesitate to assign him. On his way from Tarrytown to the battle-field General Hancock met the ambulance containing the dead body of General Reynolds. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion and a retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Cemetery Hill he threw his whole energy into the battle and checked the enemy.

Of Gen. Hancock's individual action at Gettysburg it would require a volume to tell. His was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Gulp's Hill and Cemetery Heights were his creations. He sent word to Gen. Meade that was the place to fight, and seizing the favorable positions, with the eye of a consummate general, hung on to them with the advance until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered his battle. Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg, and seemed the very incarnation of war. He was at Cemetery Heights on the second day during the frightful cannonade when the Confederates concentrated the fire of 150 guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that the light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of rain-drops or the beat of hail-stones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war never had seen anything like that cannonade. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the screams of wounded men and shrieks of animals were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and Gen. Hancock, with his staff—Major Mitchell, Capt. Bingham, Capt. Parker, Capt. Bronson—with corps flags flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered and rode down the front of his men to the left. Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his General as he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing gaps in the ranks by his side. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line the Confederate batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, was seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could now hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing Confederates. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of blue bullets flew from the muzzles of the rifles to the breasts of the Confederates. It was an awful day, and Longstreet's "Old Guard of the South" melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5000 fell or were captured on the hill-side. Thirty stand of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere, riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal. "Tell Gen. Meade," said Hancock, addressing his aid, Col. Michell, "that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front." When the aid delivered this message to Gen. Meade and added his General was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded, and that I thank him for myself and for the country for the services he has rendered to-day." Gen. Meade afterwards, in commenting on the battle of Gettysburg, said to General R. C. Drum: "No commanding General ever had a better lieutenant than Hancock. He was always faithful and reliable."

UNDER GRANT.

Hancock did not recover from his wound until December, 1863, when, although still quite lame, he reported for duty, and was sent North to recruit his corps. He was tendered a reception by the citizens of Philadelphia, and received the hospitalities of Boston, Albany and New York. In March, 1864, he rejoined his corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness with Grant. He commanded the Second and parts of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, amounting in all to 50,000 men. He fought at Alesop's House and at Spottsylvania Court-House, capturing Stonewall Jackson's old brigade, 4000 prisoners and thirty colors; and he did most of the fighting at North Anna. He commanded at the bloody assaults on Cold Harbor, and did his best to execute Grant's orders. The fighting was desperate, and Hancock's loss could not have fallen far short of 12,000. He was on the south side of the James river, and made the assaults on Petersburg; and he was with Sheridan, attacking the enemy at Deep Bottom, taking four pieces of artillery, 600 prisoners and three stand of colors. He was at Petersburg and witnessed the explosion of the mine on the morning of July 30. The advance up the James river, Aug. 12, 1864, was under his command, and he handled the Second and Tenth Corps of the Army of the James and Gregg's division of cavalry with such consummate skill as to elicit expressions of admiration from even Gen. Grant. He fought the battle of Reams' Station Aug. 25, and had his horse shot under him. He fought the battle of Boydton Road, capturig 1000 prisoners and two stand of colors. With the battle of Boydton Gen. Hancock's active fighting in the war ceased. President Lincoln, who had learned to place a high estimate on Hancock's abilities, ordered him to Washington, and directed him at once to proceed with and organize an army of 50,000 veterans from discharged volunteers who had served an enlistment. The use of the army was alone prevented by the surrender of Lee and the ending of the war. At the close of the war Hancock commanded the Army of the Shenandoah, relieving Gen. Sheridan. This army consisted of 35,000 men of all arms, and was destined to move South with Hancock's 50,000 veterans and join Gen. Sherman, but Gen. Joe Johnston threw up the sponge and rendered the movement unnecessary.

SINCE THE WAR.

Gen. Hancock was at Winchester when the murder of President Lincoln occurred. Summoned to Washington, which was included in his millitary division, he was ordered to remain there by President Johnson until order should replace the excitement caused by the assassination of Lincoln. It was in his capacity as military head of the division that he was compelled to look on and witness the murder of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt by order of a military commission. But to his credit be it said that he made every effort, consistent with his position and duties, to save this victim convicted under martial law. Mrs. Surratt and her companions were executed July 8, 1865.

Gen. Hancock's career since the war is so well known it needs but little mention here. For his services during the war he was appointed a Brigadier and afterward Major-General in the regular army, and assigned to command of the Middle Department. In 1867 he took command of Missouri, and conducted two campaigns against hostile Indians, taking the field in person at the head of 1500 men of all arms.

IN LOUISIANA.

In 1867 he was sent by the President to command the military district of the States of Texas and Louisiana. While in command of the district, with headquarters at New Orleans, he found himself met by difficulties arising out of the results of the war. With admirable tact, and a keen sense of justice to the laws of the country as well as to the people of Louisiana and Texas, he reconciled the differences which had previously prevailed, and which had had their origin in the abominable carpet-bag governments that since the close of the war had blighted those States. Instead of an oppressor the Louisianians and Texans found in him a Governor inspired by motives of the purest patriotism and of the highest justice. On assuming command, Nov. 29, 1867, he issued his well-known "General Order No. 40," in which he laid down his programme as Governor of the district. This document was a revelation to an oppressed, robbed and humiliated people. In it he expressed his conviction that the people of Louisiana and Texas desired peace, and he declared his purpose to insure it, by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil laws. How honestly, how impartially and how prudently he conducted the affairs of those two States is shown in his controversy with the carpet-bagger so-called Gov. Pease, of Texas. This individual had arbitrarily removed the judges and county officers whom he found in office and had appointed his own creatures to fill their places.

The just course of Gen. Hancock in the South offended the carpet-baggers and their friends in Congress, who endeavored, by hostile legislation, directed against him, either to have him retired from the military service or to make his position as commander of the Fifth Military District irksome and embarrassing. Finally the issue of obeying wrong or resigning his Governorship was presented to him. He chose the latter course, and in a letter to a friend, in which he spoke of his difficulties, he said: "Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right." He made application to be relieved from his command on Feb. 28, 1868, a victim of Radical partisanship.

In 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 he commanded the Department of Dakota. Since then he commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East, Department of Washington, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York city.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Hancock, in personal appearance, is tall, well-formed and very handsome; and his height cannot be less than six feet two inches, and he weighs fully 240 pounds. He would make the finest looking President who ever sat in the White House, except, perhaps, George Washington. His form towers above other men, and he attracts attention by his looks wherever he goes. His eyes are blue and have a benignant and mild expression when in repose, but inspiring when in danger; and his manner is dignified and knightly, and he is courtesy itself. Is always magnetic, and draws men to him by his kindness and gentle interest in their affairs. His sympathies are easily aroused and he becomes intensely concerned for the sorrows and misfortunes of others, striving in every way to relieve them, as though their troubles were his own. Hancock's kindness to his subordinates always won not only their love, but also their confidence, and caused them to rely on him as a friend as well as commander. He gave a man a good opinion of himself, and made each one feel he was of more importance than he ever before suspected. It was this which caused him to have such power over his officers and men in battle, and made them prefer rather to die than forfeit the good opinion of their leader.

General Hancock had two children, Russell Hancock and Ada Elizabeth Hancock. The latter died in New York, of typhoid fever, when eighteen years of age. She was a young lady of great promise. Russell Hancock, the General's only son, is living and is a planter in Mississippi.

OUR NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT.

Career of Wm. H. English, of Indiana.

His Political and Financial Record—Speaker of the Indiana Legislature, Congressman and Bank Presdent.

Few men in the country have lived more earnest and active lives than William H. English, of Indiana. Mr. English is a native Indianian. He was born in Scott county, August 27, 1822, at the village of Lexington, and has literally grown with his native State and strengthened with her strength. Born at a time when school houses in Indiana were few and far between, he mastered the rudiments of an education at an early age and took a position in public affairs when others more favorably situated were dallying with problems he had solved. Mr. English studied law and was admitted to practice in the circuit court at the early age of eighteen years; he was subsequently admitted to the Supreme Court of his State, and in the twenty-third year of his age to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Several years before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from his native county to the Democratic State convention at Indianapolis which nominated Gen. Tighlman A. Howard for Governor, and he commenced making speeches in that memorable campaign. At the age of twenty years he was appointed postmaster of Lexington, his native village, then the county seat of Scott county. In 1843 when twenty-one years of age, he was chosen principal clerk of the House of Representatives. Soon after the close of the session of the Legislature the great campaign of 1844 began. The standard-bearers of the opposing parties were James K. Polk and Henry Clay. Mr. English took an active part in that campaign, and as a recognition of his valuable services he was tendered an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he accepted, and continued to discharge its duties during Mr. Polk's administration.

MEMBER OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

In the year 1850 the people of Indiana called a convention to revise the constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1816, when the State was admitted into the Union. The convention assembled in October, 1850, and Mr. English, then twenty-eight years of age, received the distinguished honor of being chosen its principal secretary. In this position Mr. English added largely to his reputation, and the fact was recognized that his abilities were of a character to command a wider sphere of usefulness to the party and to the country. In 1851 Mr. English was elected to the State Legislature against an opposition majority and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular man of his party in the county. This was the first meeting of the Legislature under the provisions of the new constitution, and judgment and discretion were required of the members to put the new State machinery into harmonious and successful operation. It was a considerable honor, therefore, for Mr. English to be elected to take part in the deliberations of such a body, but it was still greater honor to be elected, as he was, Speaker of the House, though but 29 years of age, and his first appearance as a member of a legislative body.

CONGRESSMAN.

With the close of the long session of the Legislature of 1851, in which Mr. English had earned golden opinions of men of all parties, he was justly regarded as one of the foremost men of their State, and the Democrats of his district, with great unanimity, selected him for their standard-bearer in the race for Congress. In October, 1852, when just thirty years of age, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives by 488 majority. Mr. English entered Congress at the commencement of Mr. Pierce's administration, and gave its political measures a warm and generous support. It was a memorable period in the history of the country—a time when questions of far-reaching consequences had their birth and which a few years subsequently tested to the utmost limit the strength of the Republic.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. English served four terms in Congress—in all eight years—immediately preceding the war, and that during the entire period as stormy as the National Legislature ever experienced. Mr. English, who was a member of the Committee on Territories, identified himself with the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska bill, and suggested certain changes and modifications in the bill, which were adopted.

Upon the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union, Mr. English took a firm stand opposing its admission under the Lecompton constitution, until that was submitted to the people of the State. He reported, therefore, a bill which became known as the "English bill," and which was adopted by one majority.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESS.

After the passage of the "English bill" a very determined effort was made to prevent Mr. English's re-election to Congress, but he was returned by a larger majority than ever. There had been no change in the boundaries of his district, but his career, in this as in everything else, had been upward and onward, his majority gradually increasing at each election from 400 in 1852 to 2000 tn 1858, and this at a time when Democratic Congressmen were almost swept out of existence in the Northern States. At the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and when in the full meridian of success never having been defeated before the people, and with fair prospects of being advanced to still higher political honors, he retired from Congress and active political life as an office-holder.

FINANCIAL RECORD.

At the close of his useful and honorable Congressional services, Mr. English was confronted with the fact that a new departure in his business life was inevitable. He had abandoned active politics and declined official position. He had grown rusty in the law, but his native energy forbade that he should remain quiet. At this juncture he concluded to embark in the business of banking, and in connection with J. F. D. Lanier, of New York, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City, he established, in the spring of 1863, the First National Bank of Indianapolis. This bank was among the first organized in the United States under the national system and the very first to get out its circulation. Mr. English's connection with this bank brought him into great prominence as a financier, and in this position, as in other cases of great responsibility, he displayed consummate ability. During the period of his connection with the First National Bank the question of national finances excited the profoundest solicitation and engaged the attention of the best thinkers in the country. During the entire period of that discussion Mr. English's views were well understood. No man's opinions were less equivocal. His knowledge of business, of finances and of the needs of the country was comprehensive. He was opposed to inflation, and as certainly opposed to extreme and hasty legislation looking to forced resumption. With regard to gold and silver as the standards of value, and to absolute necessity of ultimate resumption, no man in the country was more pronounced in his declarations. The heresy of an irredeemable paper currency found in Mr. English an uncompromising opponent—as a result his financial record is without a blemish. Mr. English presided over his bank over fourteen years, to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders, and then, in 1877, in the full meridian of financial success, he resigned the presidency and retired from active business, as he had years before retired from active politics as an officeholder when in the full tide of political success. Faithful to every trust, he retained the good opinion of his associates then, as he had of his constituents when he retired from Congress.

PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. English is a man of action rather than of words. His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory or the flowers of rhetoric. His mind, strictly practical in all its scope and bearings, is eminently utilitarian. Energy of character, firmness of purpose and an unswerving integrity are his chief characteristics. In personal intercouse he is inclined to be retiring and reserved, which might be attributed to haughtiness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands "without blemish and above reproach." As a business man he has most valuable qualities. Without being too cautious, he is prudent and conservative.

He is above the average height, with an erect, well-made figure. His head is of good size, with regular features. The forehead is high and broad. He is dignified and gentlemanly in his manners and has a pleasing address with all persons. His whole contour of face and person would at once attract favorable attention in any gathering. Intellect, uprightness of character, self-reliance and zeal are suggested by his appearance and made known in his deeds. A man who has gained unqualified success in every position of his life, it is to be said of him that this is the result of an ability which has been equally beyond question.